AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av .-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Sth st. Perfor nances afternoon and evening.—Brauty and the Brast. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.
THE NEW DEAMA OF DIVOROR, Matines et 15.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and this ereot. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. BLACK CROOK. Matines at 2 BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .-- THE HOUSE DOG-

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. THE BALLET PAR-

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway. - OPERA OF LE PONT DES SOUPIES. Matines - LA PERICEOLE. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street-MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth st. GUAND SYMPHONY

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Brondway. Costs Vocal-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-way. NEGRO ACTS. BURLEQUE, BALLEY, &c. Mainee. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Howery, NEGRO EGGENTRICITIES, BULLISQUES, &C. Matthee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st. between 6th BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Pourteents street. - SOUNCE IN ASSOCIATION HALL, 86th street and Third avenue.-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway .-LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway. -EXHIBI-

DR. KAHN'S ANATOHICAL MUSEUN, 745 Broadway. -

TRIPLE SHEET

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Swallpox continues to extend all over Great Britain and in Ireland. The port and health authorities of New York must "lookout" for emigrant vessels.

A Good Bill-The bill introduced in our Legislature, through the efforts of Judge Bedford and the regular medical profession, for the more effectual punishment of criminal abortions than the law at present provides for.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA WAS installed in office yesterday. After discoursing on the inefficiency of ex-Governor Bullock and the great indebtedness of the State he said he had "come to the chair in response to the call of the people after a cheerless night of misrale." Governor Smith is right. Let hire inaugurate a reign of economy and pay the State debte

The Dismissal of Minister Councasy-The koffwill subside and that cool discretion will Significant Note of Prince Gortchakoff on

In a special despatch from St. Petersburg we published yesterday the very important and significant note of Prince Gortchakoff, Chancellor of the Russian empire, to our Minister, Mr. Curtin, near that government, in reference to the peremptory dismissal of Mr. Catacazy as the representative of Russia at Washington. Prince Gortchakoff in this note says the offending Minister "had been ordered to come back to Russia as soon as His Imperial Highness the Grand Dake Alexis had taken his departure from the United States;" that "Mr. Catacazy was at the same time informed that he will not return to the post at Washington, but that his recall will be final, in compliance with the request of the United States government;" that the Russian government regrets that this was not the termination of this painful affair, as it ought to have been by the rules of courtesy established be-tween friendly nations, but that in the subsequent correspondence of Mr. Fish there has been neither sufficient attention nor proper respect shown to the Russian Ambassador under the circumstances. Finally, in reference to the serious, though vague, complaints made against Mr. Catacazy by Fish, Prince Gortchakoff says that the accused Minister "has satisfactorily refuted many of these complaints;" that "on the others the Imperial Cabinet will deliver its judgment when Mr. Catacazy has had full liberty to present his case," and that the Imperial Chancellor "hopes that justice is sufficiently understood in the United States not to expect it before." Now this, according to the diplomatic code,

is harsh language. Reduced to the familiar conversational style of every day life it amounts to this :- "Mr. Curtin, you will please inform your Secretary of State that here at St. Petersburg we think he has been making a fool of himself in this Catacazy business. We did suppose that Mr. Fish had sense enough to understand that a Russian Minister abroad never dares to do or to attempt anything, or to give any opinion, or to discuss anything anywhere, in his official capacity, without authority from his govern-In notifying your government of the recall of Mr. Catacazy we certainly expected that Mr. Fish would understand the case; but as be could not or would not understand it, you will be good enough to tell him that Prince Gortchakoff does not choose to punish Mr. Catacazy for carrying out his instructions as our Minister at Washington, and that, for the present, we have no further explanation to make of his course of opposition to the Washington treaty and that Perkins claim." Clearly, this pungent diplomatic note of Prince Gortchakoff admits of this plain translation into the every day English of common life; but, to do full justice to the excited Imperial Chancellor, a few rough expletives, and, perhaps, even a little Muscovite swearing might be thrown in. Our St. Petersburg correspondent says that "the Catacazy catastrophe is a rebuke to the Imperial Chancellor himself;" and that is evidently true. What, then, are these complaints of our

government against the intolerable Catacazy? They are very forcibly presented by Mr. Fish in his note of November 16, 1871, to Mr. Curtin, at St. Petersburg, for the information of Prince Gortchakoff, who wanted to know. In this indictment Mr. Fish says that soon after the arrival of the obnoxious Minister at Washington "he began to make himself very officious" in interfering in questions outside his jurisdiction; that he began to write letters to the newspaper press of the country upon questions pending before the government; that in his conversations he was guilty of vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions" (the President and Secretary of State); that he was very offensive in his denunciations of the famous Perkins claim against the Russian government and all concerned therein : that when accused of the authorship of an obnoxious newspaper letter on that claim he denied it and charged upon "the Perkins set of fellows to injure and get rid of him;" that in reference to another newspaper letter subsequently fixed upon him he "stigmatized it as a tissue of lies and absurdities," and so on; that other offensive papers of his production he denounced as "forgeries;" that concerning still another scandalous newspaper letter proved upon him "he affirmed as a man, declared as the representative of his august sovereign, and swore before Almighty God as a Christian that he had no connection with it, knew nothing of it and had never seen it;' that after the request had been made for his recall he indecorously intruded upon the President in his retreat at Long Branch, and that "he has made himself busy in season and out of season in efforts to obstruct, embarrass and defeat the recent negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for the adjustment of their mutual differences." and that "he continues in the same way now to interfere with the due execution of the Treaty of Washington," and so on to the end of the budget of specifica-

Such are the charges and specifications against Mr. Catacazy upon which he was dismissed. In submitting them to the Russian government Mr. Fish is further instructed by the President to say that he is convinced that it is only needed to state these unwarrantable proceedings to the imperial government to obtain against them "the rebuke and condemnation of the Emperor." But instead of a rebuke administered to Mr. Fish ; and it is published in the Messager Officiel of St. Petersburg, and it must be, therefore, approved by the Emperor. The Imperial Chancellor has gone far enough to give serious offence to Mr. Fish and to the President, and upon questions of this character General Grant, a regular soldier, is very exact and exacting. This Catacazy imbroglio, therefore, may yet lead to a suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia, or the removal of Prince Gortchakoff. Our government cannot now recede, but it can await the action of that of Russia upon Catacazy, when he shall have laid his case before it. If he is acquitted with a clean bill of health upon the charges of Mr. Fish Mr. Curtin may be recalled. But in the interval | barrassment, to go on with their work of

take its place.

Nevertheless it appears to us that he is not without some grounds of justification for his displeasure at the conduct of Mr. Flah. Surely, without further parleying, our punctilious Secretary of State might have tolerated Mr. Catacazy for the time and on the terms proposed by his government, and that would have been "a final settlement of the question." Prince Gortchakoff had substantially met the request made upon him, and, as he suzgests, "according to the rules of courtesy between two friendly nations," this should have been sufficient. We fear that General Grant, without his knowledge of the influences operating in this business, acted with something less than his usual good judgment in the peremptory dismissal of Mr. Catacazy. The offences proved upon him are justly condemned by Mr. Fish: but still the reparation offered by Russia might have been accepted. It has been charged, upon the other hand, that a clique, or several cliques, of intriguing speculators have had their fingers in this pie, and that here these unscrupulous speculators, as in the St. Domingo scheme, humbugged the administration with their cunning devices. They certainly proved too much for the unfortunate Minister, who vainly thought himself more than a match for them all. The Minister, however, who conducted, at our national capital, the Alaska treaty business was the man who knew how to deal with the Washington lobby.

But our correspondent, in communicating to us this St. Petersburg despatch, says that its publication in the official journal there "is an unusual course for the Russian government, and has been adopted in order to express resentment at the peremptory dismissal of Mr. Catacazy." We suspect that the publication and spreading abroad before all the world of Mr. Fish's extraordinary accusations against the offending Minister was the thing which led to this retaliatory publication at St. Petersburg. Mr. Fish invites the world to hear a terrible lecture to Russia on the proprieties of diplomatic intercourse, in which he says, "the President directs me to say he cannot look on with indifference to see this extraordinary attempt to introduce at Washington the diplomatic practices of Constantinople." This particular allusion to "the sick man of Turkey," with all the other allusions in Mr. Fish's note. nettles the Russian Chancellor, and he lectures back again on the "rules of courtesy between friendly nations," and publishes his lecture to the world, taking care to give the impression that Russia, in high diplomacy, needs no instructions from Mr. Fish.

Well, we suppose this little diplomatic breeze will produce no mischief; but it is to be deplored that the emphatic and decisive treatment of the Catacazy question by Mr. Fish was not long ago adopted, but has been all along and still is studiously avoided by him in his diplomacy upon our numerous little unsettled accounts against Spain. One might think that, assured of peace with Russla, Mr. Fish does not hesitate to clap his wings and crow over and flout the unlucky Catacazy; but that, half suspecting that the Bombastes Furioso of modern nations, poor Spain, is ready for a fight, he treats her as gingerly as an amiable Quaker would discourse with a bloody border ruffian. We would call the attention of General Grant to this subject, and to the expediency and propriety of applying Mr. Fish's caustic treatment of Catacazy to the more serious offences of Spain. You have had Mr. Fish show to Russia, Mr. President, that he can thunder: and why not have him thunder to some pur-

Congress and Our Shipping Interests.

There are a number of bills before Congress relating to our shipping or maritime interests, and all, or nearly all, we believe as in the hands of the Committee on Commerce. They are framed mostly for the benefit of some particular class of the community, as those representing the timber interest of Maine and the iron interest of Pennsylvania, or for the profit of certain companies and speculators who want subsidies, and all under the pretence of promoting commerce and the general welfare. The members of Congress clash with one another on this question. They are a set of pettifoggers, having no ideas beyond what concerns their own section of country or some small local interest. They are incapable of looking at the subject of promoting our commercial marine in a broad national point of view. The preposterous subsidy and bounty scheme seems to be most favored, because, probably, there is more in that to satisfy the cormorant lobby at Washington. The proposition to pay a bounty directly out of the Treasury on every ton of American shipping, both steam and sailing vessels, is monstrous. None of these expedients, objectionable as they are in principle, could remedy the evil. There is no way of restoring American tonnage, or even of preventing its decline more and more. but by a repeal of the registry law, so as to allow our capitalists and merchants to buy ships in the cheapest and best market. Let Congress take the duty off materials that enter into ship building and give a liberal amount for mail service to important steamship lines if it will; but that would not go far to revive our commercial marine. There is no effectual plan but that of admitting any vessel purchased or owned by our citizens, no matter where constructed, to American registration and nationality. Let Congress adopt this policy and we should soon see the good the expected rebuke of Catacazy we have effects of it by a yearly increase of our tonnage. The benefit to the country to be derived from such increased tonnage would amount to more in a year or two than all the shipyards in Maine are worth. Let Congress throw overboard all pettifogging schemes and take broad national ground on this subject.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BROADWAY WIDEN-ING a decision was yesterday rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term, Judges Ingraham, Learned and Barnard on the Bench, Judge Barnard dissenting. The decision confirms the appointment of new commissioners by Judge Cardozo. This throws entirely out in the cold the old commission and their assessments and awards, and allows the new commissioners, without any further legal emlet us hope that the wrath of Prince Gortcha- | making new assessments and awards.

The Pigeon-Shooting Question-A Test Case. A pigeon-shooting match took place yesterday at Jerome Park among some of the members of the Jerome Park Club, and Mr. Bergh, who has exhibited so much anxiety to trespass on the private sport of these gentlemen, failed to receive the undue and impertinent recognition which he has all along been seeking. He sent a deputy there to see if the birds were properly killed, and altogether waived the assumption he tried a few days ago to enforce, that he had authority to suppress entirely the sport of pigeon shooting. The truth is, the trouble in this matter from the start must be ascribed to the Commissioners of Police. It is with them, and not with Bergh, lie the interpretation and enforcement of the law in reference to the prevention of cruelty to animals. Bergh imposed upon the police when he prevailed upon them to interfere in this pigeon-shooting matter. They should have known that it is wholly outside the pale of the statute for Bergh or anybody else to attempt a trespass of the kind which has been made. They should have known that Jerome Park is private property, belonging to the members of the Jerome Park Club, and that Mr. Bergh's deputies had no more right to intrude upon it to carry out an illegal and ridiculous measure than to go into a private house and inquire into the manner a gentleman treated his dogs. From beginning to end Bergh has made a fool of the police. It is with them, and not with him, rests the burden of carrying out the humane views of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. But what do we find? The President of this Society, to gratify the most absurd and fa ntastical whim, uses the police as if he were an autocrat. He had no shadow of justification in law for his course towards the gentlemen who engaged to shoot at Jerome Park, and, though he is not candid enough to admit the fact in terms, he, nevertheless, acknowledges by the position he takes that he is wrong. In a letter written by his order to one of the party in the pigeonshooting match he declares "he prefers to prevent rather than suppress these violations of the law." This is silly. There is no violation of law. And if there were, why does this man, who professes to act with the color or even the substance of law to support him, not bring the persons violating the statute to justice? Yesterday's match proved a test case. When Mr. Bergh's deputy sought to enter the grounds of Jerome Park he was told it was private property. There was sufficient intimation given that neither he nor any police acting in the same capacity with him would be allowed to enter except by main force. There was no attempt at intrusion. The match went forward to a satisfactory termination, and such a respected member of the community as Recorder Hackett

acted as referee. Is it not about time that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals elected a President who can combine an acquaintance with the statute which governs its action along with a moderate degree of common sense and prudence? If Bergh had his own way he would have a police officer detailed in every ward to make domiciliary visits and look into the treatment every household extended to cats and dogs. This is the tendency of his fanaticism. If he confined himself to the legitimate scope of his duties nobody would complain. The Society has the good wishes of every humane man, but the person who is at the head of it has shown abundant evidence of his inability to draw the dividing line between what constitutes the good and ill treatment of animals, He has had his way for a long time without let or hindrance. When he could browbeat and persecute some poor cartman, or stop a lady's carriage on the street to examine whether the check-rein chafed the horses' jaws, ever, he comes to interfere with a sport where men are concerned who will not tolerate his fanatical nonsense, he finds that he has been riding the high horse too long, and that he has perpetrated a great many things without a shadow of justification in law. The sooner, we think, the Society proceeds to the election of a man for President in the place of Mr.

of the community. ANOTHER BOURBON MOVEMENT IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The cable informs us that a committee of the Assembly has reported unanimously in favor of repealing the law sequestrating the estates of the Orleans Princes. It now remains to be seen what course the House will adopt. The sequestrated property has been variously estimated at fifty and one hundred millions of francs. Should the National Assembly decide to restore the property it may be judged as a pretty fair indication of the sentiments of that body toward a monarchical restoration. Though the report of the committee was unanimous in favor of the Princes we feel that when the subject comes up for debate it will raise a storm such as has of late characterized the proceedings in the French Chambers, and in which imperialists, moderate and radical republicans and monarchists will take distinct ssues. The present step is another movement toward the approaching crisis. What will be the next move?

Bergh, the better will be the prospect of its

retaining the respect, confidence and support

A BILL TO REGULATE COMMERCE AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES. -The importance of the step taken by Mr. Spencer, the Senator from Alabama, in the bill which he submitted to the Senate on Monday, "to regulate commerce among the several States," cannot be very well over-estimated. It is the first great movement in Congress to regulate the railroads, canals and other highways by the federal government. We have not the bill before us, and, therefore, cannot discuss the merits of it in detail; but the principle is right. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Let us hope it will not remain there long, and that a strong measure will be reported back to the Senate. The railroads are the great arteries of commerce among the several States, and yet the companies impose offensive tariffs and do as they please, independent of the federal government. It is time that these vast monopolies were put under proper restraint, and that the people be protected from exorbitant charges to pay dividends on watered stock and to fill the coffers of a few road magnates.

The Custom House Investigation-What It Proves-What It Doesn't.

the rubbish at the Custom House. As the inquiry progresses the fact becomes more and more apparent that beyond furnishing voluminous texts to the partisan press for scurrilous articles on their opponents, this washing of dirty republican linen in public will eventuate in no particular blessing to the country at large. The fact that the Custom House patronage was used to control the primaries, and afterwards the State Convention at Syracuse, is not creditable to, although no novelty in, the party of moral ideas; but when the accusers in this matter are the soreheads snuffed out by that action, and not the party at large, that always suffers for the crimes of its leaders, the whole thing becomes very amusing. If the sorehead leader and his sorehead party were famous while in power for purity in primaries and merging of influences in conventions the case would be different. Those, however, who know anything about the history of republicanism in this State for the last six years will burst into inextinguishable laughter at Fenton and the Fentonites, or Greeley and the Greelegites, constituting themselves the Nemesla of official jobbery and intrigue. Time may come when forced party assessments, plots hatched in the nests of party power, and all the dirty work of Custom House Machiavellis and sycophant understrappers, to gain a momentary triumph, shall be regarded as crimes by all parties. That auspicious hour has not yet arrived; and if this display of radical sores has any present effect its lesson should be felt by the accusers of to-day, who were the corruptionists of yesterday, as well as by the individuals whose alleged disgraceful tricks and dishonesties are now laid bare. To prove what everybody knew, that Custom House influence had been used of late to carry the State for Grant and Conkling, was, although not avowedly so, the main object of the inquiry. The monopoly of the general order business by a young army officer named Leet, its wrongs, pecuniary and otherwise, to the mercantile community here, and, above all, the binted sharing of the profits with the President, form the next serious point of attack. The sharing of the immense profits of the concern with Generals Babcock and Porter by means of a "mess" at Washington is a grave charge, to which these young officers must be held to answer, and on which no judgment should be rendered until their story is heard. Mr. A. T. Stewart's evidence on the matter as regards the merchants declares that he suffers in pocket by extra charges and delay from the closing of the Cunard stores at Jersey City; and if it can be proven that the business community suffers, without any corresponding benefit to the government, something should be done to save their money bags. The appointment of Colonel Leet, under the system of favoritism which has prevailed since the time of Andrew Jackson, is the fault of that bad system, and altogether beside the question of official integrity except from the sorehead point of view. Out of all the evidence adduced there is nothing which points to the President having any guilty connection with the busi-The influence of those immediately around him would seem to have been used to preserve Leet and the general order business at the same time; but that a President, if he dared to sully his high office with the stains of profitable collusion with public plunderers, would have a flager in so small a pie, is something to test the credulity even of a "sorehead." On this subject it will be recalled what an amount of Black Friday mud was flung at the President in the gold corner business without any of it sticking.

An amusing feature of the row is the freedom with which the minor actors in the affair call each other Tammany republicans. The Conklingites fling Hank Smith in the teeth of the turnip philosopher, who hurts the ponderous Murphy against the White House, with his classical "you're another!"

One of the gravest and really most interesting developments is that which shows how dishonest a Custom House employe can be if he so wills it. The checks on dishonesty may not be sufficiently absolute to insure faithful and upright service, and this should be seen to in a wise, patriotic spirit; for it has nothing whatever to do with party. It will be noticed that the greater portion of the criminality in this department comes from the temptation of not over well paid officials by grasping avarice among merchants, The weighmaster who takes the English weights of a cargo, for example, would not be likely to commit so criminal a negligence, to say the least, if the merchant or his agent had not given his anxiety to have the law broken some tangible form. These faults are in human nature, and will be to the end of the chapter. The proper payment of a better class of men would do more to purify these shortcomings; certainly the interested tirades of the "outs" against the "ins" will not accomplish that end.

The people care very little about the squabbles as they stand. What one party affirms the other is pretty sure to deny, and the public are expected to grope out the truth between them. The investigation will probably end in a general whitewashing, with perhaps a head or two thrown to the soreheads as they throw tubs to whales when they are about to harpoon them. It illustrates a foregone conclusion, that the promised civil service reform will have Augean stables to clear out and then protect from further delllement. Substituting the "outs" for the "ins" will not achieve it.

THE SPANISH-CUBA DIFFICULTY. -The Spanish Cabinet appears to be in a difficulty with respect to the plan of rule which should be adopted in Cuba. The question puzzles the King's Ministers. Marshal Concha's appointment to the office of Captain General of the island has not-if our cable news telegram from Madrid states the case exactly-been unreservedly confirmed, for we are told that he has delayed his departure from Spain and halted at Cadiz. The "Ever Faithful Isle" brings trouble, evidently, to the centre of its devotion; but perhaps the feeling of the with Paddy's rule to his sweetheart, who had suit, should be be spoossaful.

said ,- "Shure I dhrame every night I an hating you so;" when the ardent lover—from another "faithful isle"—replied:—"Dhrames The Senate Committee on Investigation and always go by conthraries, my dear." Retrenchment has raised a great cry and not particularly much wool in its raking among

An Important Bill-Claims Against the City. Mr. Twombly made a bold movement yesterday in the Assembly, which, if supported by the reform democrats, may be successful. It was in the form of a bill providing for the better management of the finances of the metropolis. It confers powers on the Comptroller not hitherto enjoyed by that officer, and defines his duties. We cannot now see any objection to the passage of this bill, but as is is a measure of great importance we hope it will be thoroughly discussed before it becomes a law. Another bill introduced by Mr. Twombly requires Comptroller to make an estimate of the amount of money necessary to reimburse any deficiencies in the estimates and appropriations for the several departments and an estimate of the sums required for the payment of lawful claims against the city. The bill also provides for a Board of Audit, to which such claims may be referred, and authorizes the Comptroller to discharge these claims against the city and county. This seems to be a good bill and carefully drawn. When it becomes a

will be found the bill, as introduced, in full. Mr. Haughton is after the clerks of the District Courts with a sharp stick; Mr. Dykeman is determined to spoil the Boss' little game in the matter of the Croton Lake; and a sealous advocate of the rights of the workingmen introduced a bill legalizing travelling on Sunday.

law Comptroller Green will have many anxious

inquirers. In our Albany correspondence

The business of the Legislature yesterday gave lively indication of a busy session, and we shall be disappointed if the promise of earnest work which the reform members have given will not be fulfilled. Both Senate and Assembly stand adjourned until Monday

THE ADMISSION OF UTAH AS A STATE OF the Union in the Mormon mind is a matter of certainty. In the House of Representatives vesterday the bill introduced authorizing a convention of delegates of a hundred and forty members to frame a State constitution was read and scanned and pushed to a final passage in less than one hour. This shows clearly enough how the "wind blows" with the apostolic representatives. As our despatch sets forth, they are determined to "rush" the bill through the Senate also-a matter requiring very little effort. They wish to avoid the semblance of absolute control, however, and have generously (?) offered the Gentiles a slight participation, which has been declined without thanks. While the Saints were framing their bill and shaking hands with themselves over the prospective glory to be attained, the most cruel blow of all was being administered to polygamy by Judge Strickland, in his charge to the Grand Jury, a synopsis of which we publish to-day.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY-PRIVATE BILL DAY .- The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Thursday until Monday. It was private bill day in the House and a large number of such matters were disposed of. The only business of a public character that was transacted was the adoption of a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into recent contracts for the transportation of the mails, as to some of which transactions rumor has been busy of late. The resolution was represented as being offered at the instance of the Postmaster General, so as to give him an opportunity of contradicting all rumors affecting the integrity of the Department in that connection. Neither house will be in session to-day.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS ON THE PLAINS. morning, where General Sheridan, with a distinguished company, was in waiting to receive them. After an introduction to numerous citizens and partaking of the sumptuous entertainment provided by Governor Saunders at the Executive Mansion, the imperial party were taken under the guardianship of "Little Phil" and started for the scene of the grand buffalo hunt. What with killing the horned monsters, living in a joyous, primitive condition, watching war dances and hearing Indian songs, the Grand Duke anticipates a glorious time.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SECRET POLITICAL HIS-TORY .- A correspondent furnishes us with advanced sheets of a portion of the new work now in press, giving "The Secret and Private Political History of the Late Mr. Vallandieham's Escape to Canada and Return from Banishment During the Rebellion." It will be found to fill an important gap in the bistory of the rebellion and command general interest among the many admirers of the distinguished deceased.

THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, yesterday granted the application of William H. McNevins, tried on an indictment for murder and now serving out a sentence in State Prison, for a new trial. At the same time they denied a similar application by William O'Kell, also undergoing sentence in Sing Sing, for receiving, with a guilty knowledge, bonds stolen from the Norwalk Bank.

THE Cincinnati Gazette, referring to the election of William B. Allison as the republican United States Senator from Iowa, remarks :- "Goodby, Harlan," Is it not about time "good by" were bid to many other Senators like Harlan, who seem to consider the membership of the highest legislative body in the republic a position upon which they enjoy a life tenure?

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Quebec Mercury.] The British government, in the opinion of the New YORK HERALD, has been too penurious in its feeble attempts on behalf of Dr. Livingstone, and, therefore, that enterprising journal has seen fit to do what that government has failed to do. what that government has raised to do.

The question of Dr. Livingatone's safety is again brought up in the English papers, and we are glad to see that Captain Burton, the celebrated traveller, and one of our most accomplished Arabic scholars, besides having an intimate acquaintance with both East and West Africa, has expressed himself as hopeful of the veteran explorer's safety. There is also some consolation in knowing that a correspond ent of the NEW YORK HERALD IS on his way to in-